

SALVINIA MINIMA (SALVINACEAE), NEW TO TEXAS.—Recent collections from the J.D. Murphree Wildlife Management Area near Port Arthur, Texas, have yielded specimens of *Salvinia minima* Baker. This is a new record for Texas according to Hatch et al. (1990) and Correll and Johnston (1970). Previous collections have been reported from Louisiana, Georgia, Florida, Alabama; Mexico; the West Indies; and Central America (Nauman 1993) (Lellinger 1985).

Salvinia minima, water spangles or floating fern, is locally abundant in the water of J.D. Murphree Wildlife Management Area SW of Port Arthur, Texas in association with *Echinochloa*, *Zizaniopsis*, and *Leptochloa*. This species is so abundant that populations are shading out some submerged plants species.

This floating species has long thin rhizomes and floating fronds. The frond blades are elliptic to round with a round to cordate base, a round to notched apex, and with rows of whitish, multicellular hairs on the upper surfaces. The apex of each hair is divided into four separate branches.

Voucher specimen: TEXAS. Jefferson Co.: J.D. Murphree Wildlife Management Area, SW of Port Arthur, 30 Oct 1993, *Hatch* 6403 (TAES).

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RHYNCHOSPORA CAPITELLATA (CYPERACEAE), NEW TO KANSAS.—Five species of *Rhynchospora* have been verified in the Great Plains (Great Plains Flora Association 1986), with *R. globularis* (Chapman) Small var. *globularis*, *R. harveyi* W. Boott, and *R. macrostachya* Torr. ex A. Gray occurring in Kansas (Magrath and Johnson 1971). Field surveys in central Kansas during the fall of 1994 yielded a beakrush previously unknown in the state. *Rhynchospora capitellata* (Michx.) Vahl was discovered at a single site in extreme southeastern Rice County. Plants were growing in several